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The Woman Voter

Vol. V. JULY, 1914. No. 7.

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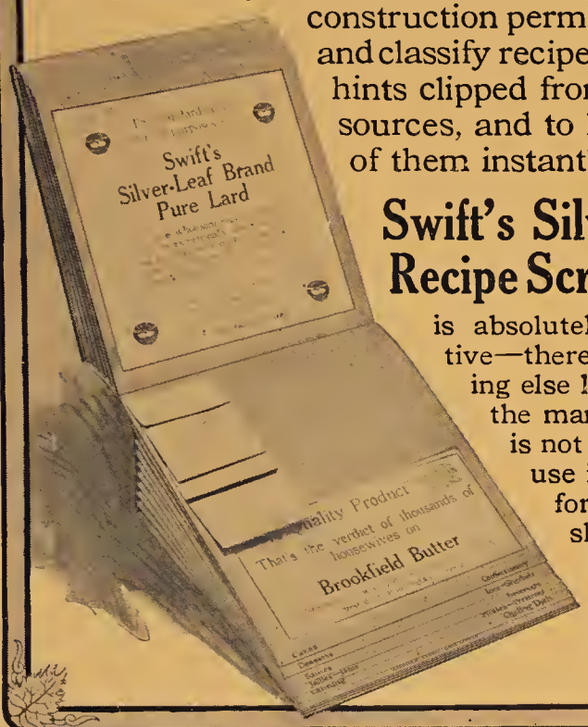

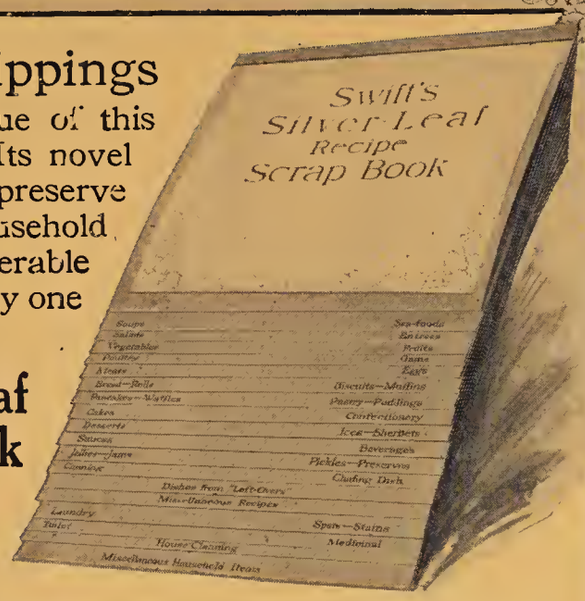

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The Woman's Declaration of Independence

WHEN in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one-half of the people to dissolve the political bondage which has held them subject to the other half of the people, and to assume the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to Freedom.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Government should be instituted among both men and women, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people—women people as well as men people—to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect the Safety and Happiness of all the people. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience has shown that womankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to keep them under absolute subjection, although they are spiritually and mentally ready for Freedom, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such subjection, and to provide new guards for their future security and the security of their children.

Such has been the patient endurance of the women of this country; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to demand an alteration in the system of Government. The history of our Government is a history of repeated injustice to women (as wives, mothers and wage-earners) and of repeated usurpation by men, many of them with the avowed object of protecting women. But the direct result has been the establishment of a Government which benefits by the knowledge and experience of only one-half of the people, and which cannot fully represent the interests and the needs of the other half of the people.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms, beginning even before the Constitution of the United States was adopted. Our repeated petitions have frequently been answered by ridicule and by repeated injustice. We have appealed to the native fairness and magnanimity of men, that they disavow these usurpations which inevitably render less dignified, honest and harmonious the relations between men and women. Men have too long been deaf to this voice of justice and honor, but many are now joining with us in our refusal to acquiesce longer in this unwarrantable sovereignty over us and over our children.

We, therefore, the women citizens of the United States of America, assembled to-day throughout the nation, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the organized womanhood of America demanding enfranchisement, solemnly publish and declare that women ought to be politically free.

Here and now, in this glorious springtime of the year, under the azure skies of hope, in the sunshine of life and enlightenment, we dedicate ourselves to the great work we have undertaken and go forward to victory remembering that in unity there is strength, and that not even the prejudice of the ages, nor the powers of entrenched political privilege can keep in continual disfranchisement half of the citizens of our coun-

try when their rights are demanded by the intelligent, patriotic and united womanhood of the land.

Women of America, this is our country; we have the same devotions to its institutions as that half of the citizenship that is permitted to govern it. We love the flag, and it means as much to us as it does to the men of our nation. Women have made, and women will make, as many sacrifices for the honor and glory of these United States as those of her citizens who have all the rights and privilege of the suffrage. Given our full citizenship and allowed to share in the Government, we will be as jealous of the honor and integrity of our country as we have been in the past, when in countless ways we have shown our devotion to the life of the nation, to the liberty of its citizens and to the happiness of all the people.

Guide-Posts to 1915.

MAYORS OF NEW YORK FOR REFERENDUM.

VICTORIES tread close upon each other's heels in the suffrage movement. The campaign in New York has received a new impetus from the Mayors' Conference, which has just ended its sessions in Auburn. Without a dissenting voice a resolution was passed which declared it the sense of the Mayors' Conference of New York State that the voters be permitted to vote on the question of woman suffrage in 1915.

This resolution is another guide-post to victory. It shows, as do similar resolutions passed by informal political conferences, labor unions, granges and clubs of many kinds, that woman suffrage is recognized as a vital political issue. With public officials, politicians and citizens of all classes supporting our bill we are now certain of its speedy passage through the next Legislature, via the Constitutional Convention to the voters in the fall of 1915.

1,600,000 WOMEN ENDORSE SUFFRAGE.

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs, the greatest organization of women in the United States, has officially endorsed woman suffrage. Delegates assembled in convention at Chicago passed the following resolution on June 13th:

WHEREAS, The question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world, be it

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex.

The measure was passed with the enthusiastic support of the thousands of women voters in the Federation and the suffragists who have long been in the majority. It was by far the most widely discussed topic of the convention, which also went on record with resolutions that recommended simple, becoming and modest designs in dress; offered the services of the home economic division to further the Smith-Lever bill in Congress to establish a bureau of home economics; favored increased appropriations for state and city boards of health; urged university extension work for the prevention of disease; promised to co-operate with children's bureaus in employing nurses; requested children's bureaus to prepare pamphlets for mothers on sex instruction for children, and approved abatement and injunction laws in the suppression of immoral places.

The City Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, was elected a director of the Federation. This new honor again emphasizes our great good fortune in having such an able and popular leader among women for our guiding officer.

Courtesy of Judge

IF HE SHOULD COME BACK

Washington –Surely, women are persons

ILLINOIS WOMEN WIN.

THE Illinois woman suffrage act has just been declared constitutional by the State Supreme Court in a decision of the Scown suit. This suit, filed in the Superior Court, in Chicago, by William J. Scown as a taxpayer, demanded that the election commissioners of that city be forbidden to incur expense in providing facilities for women voting at the February primaries in 1914 on the ground that the woman suffrage act passed by the last Legislature was unconstitutional and void.

Suffragists throughout the country were deeply interested in the outcome of the suit, for the Antis have long claimed that the Illinois suffrage amendment was unconstitutional.

Under the limited suffrage granted in Illinois, women are permitted to vote for presidential, municipal and township officers, but not for State and other officers named in the Illinois constitution. The women voters have now begun an active campaign for the passage of a law granting women the right to vote for every elective office in the State. Their remarkable success in the elections of this year point to certain victory.

DISCRETION VERSUS VALOR.

QUIET, careful and persistent political work was carried on by the Woman Suffrage Party during the unofficial conferences of the political parties which have recently taken place in New York City.

On May 28th representatives of the Republican Party met at the Hotel Waldorf to consider whether or not a state convention should be held this year. Miss Hay, Mrs. Griffin and a group of party workers attended the conference. Our representatives were asked to speak for suffrage, but declined, saying that they were present to listen and learn, not to talk.

A few weeks later the Democratic Party held its conference to discuss the same problem, that of holding a state convention. Mrs. Suffren, Mrs. Griffin and a delegation of party members were present at each of the sessions.

These conferences were unofficial and no party platforms were made. For this reason it was hardly worth while for the Woman Suffrage Party to ask for suffrage planks. If the conventions actually occur we shall send delegates as we did in 1912 to work for woman suffrage. It will be remembered that in that year there was a suffrage plank in the platform of every political party in the state.

The policy of watchful waiting does not necessarily imply that there is any lack of intelligent planning by the Political Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party. All the political parties are under constant surveillance and when candidates for the Legislature and Constitutional Convention are announced there will be concerted action by the cooperating suffrage societies and in the 63 Assembly Districts which are *organized to win!* But at this particular moment in Greater New York, discretion is the better part of political valor.

THE CORONATION

Courtesy of The Chicago Herald

DENMARK AND DEMOCRACY.

BY a vote of 102 to 6, the lower house of the Danish Parliament has just carried woman suffrage. The total number of Deputies is 114, so that this vote to confer full citizenship on Danish women was almost unanimous.

At present all women taxpayers or wives of taxpayers have a vote for all officers except members of Parliament. The further extension of the franchise is linked with the whole democratic movement in Denmark. For the woman's amendment is carried along with measures to abolish property qualifications for the Senate, which has hitherto represented only the wealthy class.

In order to prevent further action, members of the upper house stayed away and refused to vote. Premier Zable then announced that the government would advise the King to dissolve the upper house in order that a new Chamber might be elected which would act constitutionally.

DR. DAVIS STANDS BY WOMEN.

DR. KATHERINE B. DAVIS, Commissioner of Corrections for New York City, has recently appointed Miss Mary B. Harris as superintendent of women prisoners at the workhouse and Dr. Anna Hubert resident physician. Both women are remarkably well qualified to serve the city, and there is little doubt that the appointments, which are now made possible by a group of private citizens, will be made permanent when the next budget is adopted.

A DESIRABLE CITIZEN.

THE following tribute to Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Borough Chairman of Queens, which appeared in the *New York Times*, under the caption, *Politics and Crime in Queens*, will be appreciated, not only by members of the Woman Suffrage Party, but by all suffragists:

"Has the District Attorney of Queens resigned his functions into the hands of Mrs. Alfred Eno, and will it be necessary in future for persons desiring justice to seek it entirely through her? In December last a particularly vile and cruel outrage was committed. A young man had been arrested on a charge subsequently dropped; his sixteen-year-old wife went to the Court House to see what could be done for him, and there was accosted by two Democratic politicians who promised to get her a lawyer. They took her over to the headquarters of Boss Cassidy's Democratic Club, where they assaulted her. The girl told her story to District Attorney Smith and to County Judge Humphrey, who said he was shocked. This shocking of the Judge was all she accomplished by it, however. Thereafter she haunted the Court House, trying to get justice, but in some mysterious fashion it seemed to get further and further away. The men were indicted, but, despite the girl's efforts, the matter ended there. Strange obstacles appeared in her path; she could get no help from officials sworn to execute the laws, and finally the District Attorney moved to dismiss the indictments.

"In her despair the girl went to Mrs. Eno, the head of the Woman Suffrage Party of Queens, and that organization took up her case. As a result of her activities the Supreme Court ordered the arrest of the two men and refused the District Attorney's plea to dismiss the indictments. Next Mrs. Eno and her organization succeeded in getting Governor Glynn to appoint a Special Attorney General to prosecute the men, taking the case out of the hands of the District Attorney. Yesterday's newspapers announced that after a trial in the Supreme Court the first of the two indicted men had been convicted and that the trial of the other had instantly been begun.

"In such a detestable alliance between crime and government we see what the old system of city government by partisan officials is really capable of. New York County has rid itself of that system, and Queens has begun to do so, has in fact done so as far as borough government is concerned; but her county government is still able to give an example of what the old system really does to those its special care of whom it loves to boast—the poor and friendless. In her despicable plight Queens is fortunate that it has a citizen like Mrs. Eno. But what have the county officials to say for themselves in face of the verdict? The jury convicted the wretched scoundrels before it of the crime charged. Did it not also convict the county officials of something?"

BABIES AND VOTES.

Mayor Mitchel instituted a Baby Week in New York City, and during this week a great effort was made to educate the mothers and the public in the care of infant life. A comparison of the infant mortality rates of the different nations seems to show that in Equal Suffrage states, 52 weeks of the year are "Baby Weeks."

Australia and New Zealand have the highest birth rates, together with the lowest infant mortality rates, in the world. New Zealand, where women have voted for 21 years, is increasing its native population more rapidly than any country in the world.

The best thing New York State can do is to ENFRANCHISE THE MOTHERS, IF IT WANTS TO SAVE THE BABIES.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A few weeks ago the International Council of Women at Rome, at which delegates representing at least seven million women of twenty-eight nations passed unanimously a strongly worded suffrage resolution.

There are no men more abreast of the times nor who form and reflect public opinion more than the editors of papers. At the New York State Press meeting in Syracuse last week, 52 out of 60 editors gave written guarantees of their support of woman suffrage.

Votes for Mothers

Politics governs even the purity of the milk supply. It is not outside the home but

inside the baby

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Recently every member of the Yonkers Carpenters' Union enrolled as an active suffragist, and this is only one instance of the love of fair play for women which animates organized, intelligent working men.

Surely these evidences of wide and influential support must satisfy former sceptics and silence many opponents. There remains for the women of New York a strong pull and a pull all together in order to open to women forever the gates of citizenship to a larger, fuller life with greater responsibilities and possibilities.

WEAR YOUR SUFFRAGE BUTTON.

BY KATHARINE ROLSTON FISHER

NOW is the time to show your colors! We want to recognize our fellow-suffragists. And we want other people to recognize us. Woman suffrage is a great popular cause. We suffrage people should show how many of us there are. There are many who still say few women want to vote. And others who say that when enough women want it they will get it. Our buttons declare "Here is a woman who wants the vote." "And here is another—and yet another." Thus they speak for suffrage on the street, in cars, in stores, at the theatre. Only in the houses of those people whose antagonism to suffrage is intensified by any reminder of it is its badge out of place.

Wear the button of the organization to which you belong at all gatherings of suffragists. Miss Hay says she likes to have members of the Woman Suffrage Party wear its button so that she can recognize them. A yellow button of any kind sends its message, "Votes for women," farther than its lettering can be read, as the meaning of the color is now understood by the public.

But the one button to be put on to-day, to be bought by the dozen and attached to every coat and waist, and to be worn till the day the ballot is won, is the pretty blue and gold button of the Empire State Campaign Committee. No one can complain that this button is too conspicuous. It harmonizes with most street costumes and contrasts violently with none. It may be worn not only by members of any organization in the State, but by sympathizers (though there ought to be no *mere* sympathizers in these active campaign days.) People admire these buttons and accept them so readily that you will not long be able to keep up the practice of giving them away. Let your friends pay for them.

Dropping the one I wore while trying on a suit resulted in my selling six to saleswomen who were near by. Often the button, catching a friend's eye, will open the way for a little propaganda work. And while I cannot *prove* it to be more than coincidence, the interesting fact is

"WHY DON'T THEY GO HOME WHERE THEY BELONG?"
"YAH, WHAT DO THEY KNOW ABOUT POLITICS?"

From the Philadelphia North American

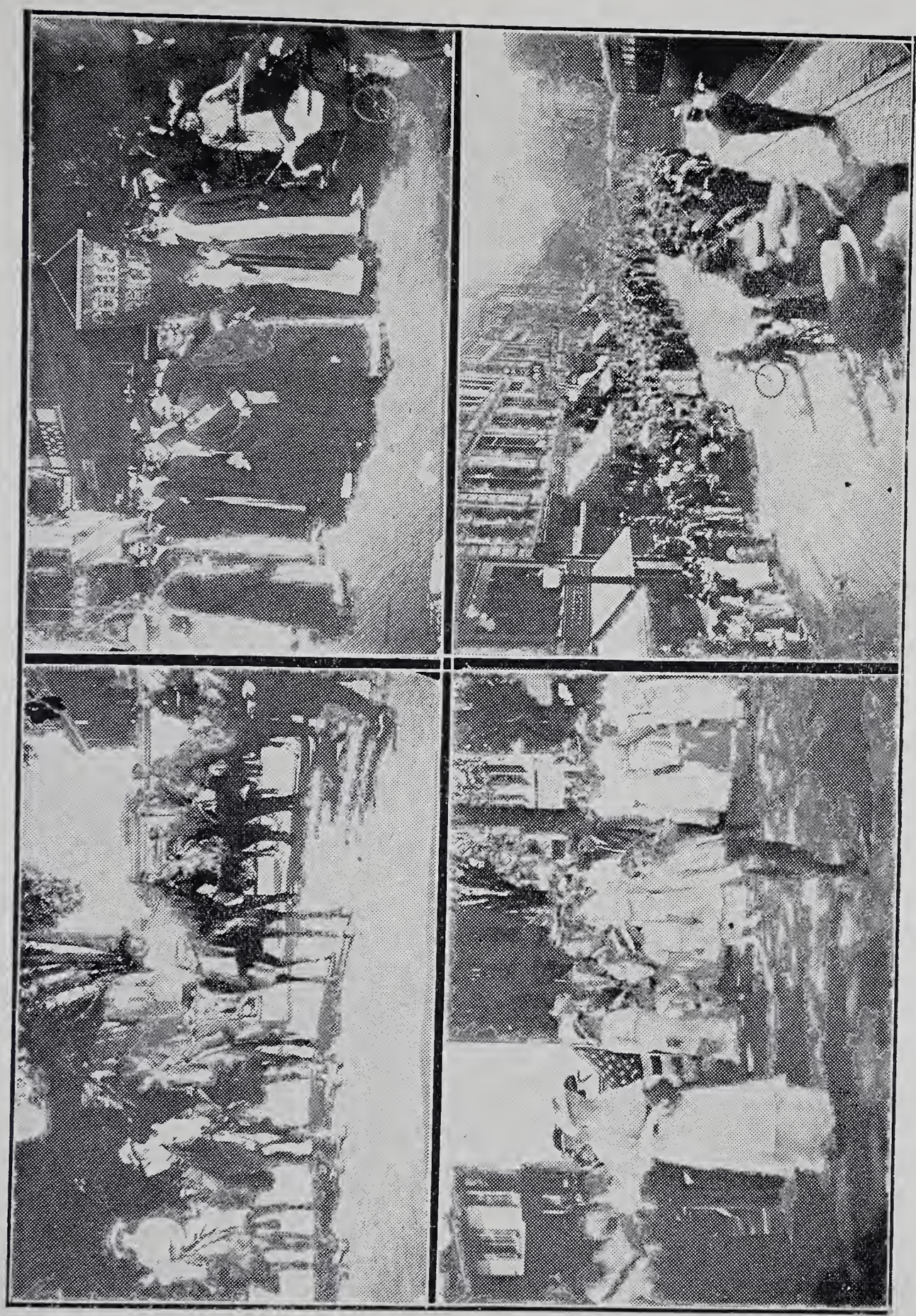
that since I began to wear this button, a seat has been offered to me in street and subway cars about three times more frequently than ever before. Let us accept this as encouragingly prophetic of the way New York men will vote on our referendum!

At any rate, we can make the button an immense psychological factor in the campaign. Even the man who is deaf to suffrage arguments cannot be blind to the suggestion, flashed again and again before his eyes, that "Votes for Women" is coming in 1915. The spread of that idea through suggestion will help to make it reality.

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM.

"THERE are many ways of showing patriotism, but the real patriotism is in ideas, science and legislation. The real enemy of a people is found within its own borders. Opium, not Russia, is the enemy of China; germs, not England, are the enemies of India. Our own enemies are with us in the same way, and I put at the head of the list that infamous thing which we call child labor. I put this even ahead of white slavery, for the latter stops where it begins, and laboring children grow up stunted in mind and body and bring children of their own kind into the world. There are two million of these children now laboring in the United States. And the country lets it go on and then keeps on paying to support insane hospitals, courts, police, jails, and all the other institutions for victims. We can talk, write to newspapers, distribute literature, and other things, but there is only one way to settle the thing—it must be settled by law. The higher patriotism is served by one process and one only—not by guns and dreadnoughts, but by the vote! I love my country and my flag, but I shall love them more and better when the fathers of my country allow me to serve it."

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.



Upper left hand picture shows the mounted aide of Grand Marshal Miss Watson. In the lower one on the same side is shown the sale of banners at Oneida Square just before the parade started. In upper right hand scene is shown the College Brigade, which attracted much favorable comment. In the lower right hand scene is a view of Genesee Street as the parade approached the Arcade.

By Courtesy of The Utica Tribune.

The Campaign Up-State

Because of the many interesting special features of the up-state news, the usual Campaign District reports are omitted this month.

UP-STATE PARADES.

FOUR large parades in less than a month is a record for New York State. Syracuse began the series on May 23d with a demonstration in which both the New York State Association and the Women's Political Union took part. The leaders and captains of the 5th Campaign District and the Syracuse Political Equality Club worked hard to make the occasion a success, and a good-sized delegation came from Utica.

There were 2,000 men and women in line and the occasion ended with a large mass meeting in the Armory, which was presided over by the Mayor.

On Saturday, June 6th, parades were held simultaneously in Buffalo and Albany. Albany has been supposed for many years to be the stronghold of the antis. When Miss Florence Roberts, organizer for the 3d Campaign District, persuaded the local suffragists to organize a parade, it was with the understanding that they would not undertake it unless 500 people pledged themselves to march. The 500 mark was passed long before the time set, and on this perfect June Saturday over 1,000 people were in line. A large delegation came from Troy, led by Miss Evanetta Hare; thirty came from Glens Falls, led by Miss Catherine Bowden; Utica was represented by a delegation led by Miss Mary D. Hopkins, while Saratoga, Rensselaer, and many other places sent delegations.

The procession was headed with the beautiful new banner of the Campaign Committee, followed by the satin banners of the State Association and the Woman Suffrage Party, and was gay from start to finish with yellow bunting. A large number of women on horseback were at the head. Thousands of people crowding the streets were impressed by the beauty and dignity of the parade and afterwards listened to many open-air speakers. In the evening a big mass meeting, at which $685 was subscribed, was addressed by Mrs. Joseph Gavit, who was head marshal of the parade, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mr. George Foster Peabody, and a number of the organizers. To Miss Roberts is due the credit for this fine piece of work.

The Knickerbocker Press, in an article headed "Bully for the Suffragists," said "it was a dignified and impressive parade. More thousands watched the marchers than usually turn out for a big circus. The ice is broken now and next time Albany will see a suffrage pageant several times as large. The brave and sincere women who made yesterday's parade a success, according to present political standards, will be entitled to first choice of the offices if women get the ballot in this state."

In the Buffalo parade the same day, an interesting historical pageant was added. The different Assembly Districts were each headed by historical figures, who pictured the history of woman suffrage in America, beginning with Mistress Brent, who in 1647 demanded place and voice for women in the Virginia legislature, and followed by Pocahontas, Abigail Adams, Emma Willard, the Grimke sisters, Ernestine Rose, Lucy Stone, James and Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, leader of the 8th Campaign District, was grand marshal, followed by the horsewomen, and Miss Harriet May Mills and Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey marching together.

For the first time a Canadian town was represented in the parade; a delegation from Toronto wore white, with sashes of blue lettered in silver "Canadian." They were very much interested in parade regalia and methods of organization, for they expect to have their first parade in Canada soon.

Erie and Rochester both sent good-sized delegations. There was much uniformity of dress; the white blouse and skirt, with the yellow sash and the simple but becoming parade hat were seen everywhere, and added to the suffrage yellow was much of the bright blue of the Campaign Committee. The *Buffalo Express* quotes a bystander saying, "I think this is the kind of thing that helps them. If the women get the vote this parade will do more than anything else," and editorially it says: "If Buffalo's first suffrage parade a year ago was somewhat in the nature of a consecration—and to many it had that spirit—the second demonstration yesterday might be described as a sort of jubilation. A year ago it was an experiment, one from which many women shrank; yesterday there was the confidence born of a demonstrated success.

"Truly it may be said that the parade was an indication of how widespread is the interest in the suffrage movement and how it has included within its ranks women of all ages and from all stations."

Of the Utica parade, which took place June 13, the *Tribune* said: "Many people are of the opinion that never in the history of Utica has there been so large a crowd on the street; that it was not curiosity that attracted the parade reviewers was evidenced by the encouraging words and hearty applause that greeted the women and men. No one could view the parade and say that sentiment in favor of equal suffrage was not growing in Utica."

The Mayor and many public officials reviewed the parade, which, headed by Miss Lucy C. Watson, grand marshal, was gay with banners, representing besides the local organizations, Syracuse, Rome, Onondaga, Cayuga and Madison Counties, physicians, college graduates, nurses, social workers, teachers, juniors, business women, and sixty men of the Men's League.

At the big mass meeting in the evening, at which Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale and Miss Harriet May Mills spoke, about $700 was taken in pledges.

STATE CONVENTION.

Rochester, October 12-16, 1914.

THE last Convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association to be held before the suffrage question goes to the voters will be in Convention Hall, Rochester, the week of October 12th. The entire Empire State Campaign Committee will join in this Convention. The program will be printed in the next number of the VOTER.

THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT has been holding conventions during April, May and June, covering practically the entire state. In places where there has been very little suffrage sentiment heretofore, these conventions have been the means of arousing great interest and enthusiasm. In one county where there was no organization a few months ago fifty persons attended in the morning, every town in the county being represented, and 100 in the afternoon, and a most enthusiastic mass meeting in the evening.

The value of these conventions in arousing enthusiasm for the work can hardly be over-estimated.

In Delaware County, under the management of the leader, Mrs. H. W. Cannon, the two-day convention was preceded by a week of campaigning. Three motor cars carrying musicians, ushers, and speakers made the rounds of the different towns holding meetings. Miss Harriet May Mills and Mrs. Helen B. Owens were the speakers. The meetings were so well advertised in advance that crowds were secured everywhere. At the mass meeting on the first day the Rev. Howard Mellish and Mr. Witter Bynner spoke—the second night Miss Mills and Mrs. Catt.

THE VALUE OF HEADQUARTERS WINDOWS FOR ADVERTISING SUFFRAGE.

TOO much importance cannot be given to the value of the store window, if properly used, to stimulate suffrage interest and furnish both suffrage propaganda and advertising for the cause. Many of the headquarters up-state have such windows. From *Rochester* comes the following:

There is hardly a minute in the day when the outside of our window space is not visited by men, women and children. A fair proportion of these persons step into the store and ask questions or make observations.

Our first window display was a large black and white suffrage map and several large dolls dressed in the native costumes of Finland, Norway, Australia and New York. Across the gown of the New York doll was draped a ribbon on which was printed, "I'll vote in 1915"; a large baby doll had Mrs. Gilman's statement, "Woman in the Home and Suffrage inside the Baby." There was also a display of suffrage literature.

The next was a New York State Campaign Window display. Posters, Voiceless Speeches, etc. There was one Working Woman Display.

The Memorial Day Decoration included a large picture of Abraham Lincoln with his suffrage utterances, an American flag and much ribbon, red, white and blue.

The one display which attracted the greatest attention was rented from the Connecticut Association:

Twenty dolls 8 or 10 inches high were dressed to represent the counties and states where women have the suffrage; these made a row across the front of the window space and behind them was a tiny wall which represented, as the description announced, the wall of prejudice, ignorance and self satisfaction. Behind the wall of prejudice were dolls in very elegant clothes, who portrayed the states and interests opposed to the woman vote.

The window always includes plants, ferns and cut flowers, and large posters announcing the various activities of the day and hour.

The windows of the *Hudson River* E. F. Association are in the heart of the village of *Dobbs Ferry,* where men with their dinner pails, women going to market, and commuters coming from trains have to pass by.

A gang of small boys, at first inclined to be troublesome, has been induced to become a special police squad; one or two of them are always on hand outside ready to keep order or be generally useful.

There are always cake and candy in the window, the sale of which materially helps to pay expenses. Sometimes the window is filled with nothing but flowers, and every holiday has its special display. On Easter the window was a mass of white crepe paper and yellow eggs; St. Patrick's Day was election day, so the Irish sentiment and the voter were appealed to at the same time.

The smaller of the windows has notices of meetings pasted on large sheets of yellow cardboard. Suffrage cartoons and clippings are also pasted on the bulletin board.

The *Yonkers* windows attracted much attention in April by a novel display brought home from England by Mrs. Arthur Livermore. One-half of the window represented Home Rule, the other half Ulster, with flags, buttons, souvenirs and newspapers bearing on both sides of the question. This brought many people inside to ask questions and read the papers, and proved excellent publicity. The special display now is in behalf of a vigorous fly campaign.

The Yonkers Association keeps one window for "Votes for Women" propaganda, and the other for timely and arresting displays.

One of the most successful show windows, which never fails to draw a crowd, is the one with posters with the Poster Voiceless Speeches. Take the Poster and put in the middle of the window; separate the sheets of the Voiceless Speeches and surround the poster. This gives reading matter about the poster, and people will stand for half an hour reading these large printed sheets. Two poster Voiceless Speeches which have been most successful are one on the Suffrage Map, showing where suffrage exists in the United States, and the one on The Suffrage Class, in which woman is confined behind the bars with the lunatic and the criminal.

They plan to make one of their show windows a source of revenue to the association from advertisements secured from the local merchants in the fall, and displayed in the window.

During the week before, and continuing the week of the *Broome County* Assembly District Convention, a show window was donated by one of the merchants of *Binghamton,* one of the men suffragists. Under the direction of the newly elected A. D. Leader of Broome County, Miss Lillian Huffcutt, Campaign Headquarters were maintained and the show window decorated with the Campaign Window Display, attracting a great deal of attention, and bringing in a great many people, a number of whom signed the enrollment slips.

The beautiful large room with the window on the street of the *Auburn* headquarters has become one of the sights of the city.

In *Utica* are windows facing two ways, and most conspicuous across the top is a huge banner marked "Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny."

Olean has just opened headquarters for which contributions have been secured from some of the leading business men of the city.

Lockport has had a store window and Niagara Falls two windows in different ends of the town decorated for suffrage.

In *Ithaca,* a store window in the heart of the business section, used for a temporary headquarters, was decorated with flags and bunting, and in the background was a suffrage map in muslin nearly nine feet long, with explanatory notes hanging at the sides. It was found that people would stop and look when the window was backed in this way, while if they could look directly into headquarters they seemed to be embarrassed and hastened on.

In *Albany* the Campaign Headquarters have a large window on the street, and it was used to great advantage in advertising the recent parade. Across the street with big letters swung a yellow banner saying, "Enroll here for the suffrage parade."

When permanent headquarters or windows are out of the question, a window can sometimes be secured for a few days or a week. This is often the best way to advertise a meeting, or prepare for a canvassing campaign.

New Rochelle recently decorated fifteen windows on the Main street. In a few cases the merchants did their own trimming.

In *Chappaqua* during canvassing week, a window of a grocery store was decorated and a table was secured inside where an obliging clerk sold suffrage literature and novelties.

Portchester opened temporary headquarters this spring and had a striking display of the relation of the home to the government; an open-faced doll house that showed all the rooms, and a Town Hall with trees and grass in the background. A little boy doll with a book was starting for school, a string leading from him to the Town Hall was labelled "Board of Education"; a sick doll in bed had a Town Hall string marked "Board of Health"; a baby doll in high chair one marked "Milk Infection." A brief, clear explanation was printed large on cardboard. This window always had a crowd.

The Campaign Committee have prepared a beautiful and interesting set of window decorations sufficient to be used in a window of any size, which may be had for $1.00 at headquarters; also a set of twelve large posters, each one containing a terse suffrage argument, $1.00 a set. The two beautiful Campaign posters, one by Evelyn Rumsey Cary, of Buffalo, "Give her of the

DRAWN BY F. LUIS MORA.

fruit of her hands, and let her own words praise her in the gates," and the other "The New Victory," by Louis Mora, are fifty cents each. A very striking roadside poster, with "Votes for Women" in yellow and blue, the Campaign colors, are sixty cents per 100. These are to be put up inside one's own grounds, on trees, or in places along the roadside where the law permits. Four foot flags in the Campaign colors are $2.00 each, and yellow paper sashes with "votes for women" come in rolls of 25 yards at 25 cents. Pennants, roses, arm-bands, suffrage "Kewpies," "votes for women" playing cards, candle sticks and paper shades with "votes for women," napkin rings, paper napkins, and copies of the "Fall in Line" Suffrage March with the picture of the New York State parade and the Flatiron Building, are all attractive novelties to display in a window. Suffrage cartoons cut from newspapers and periodicals, clippings with headlines big enough to read, often attract passersby.

Special Campaign drinking cups with "Drink to the success of votes for women in 1915" have been prepared as souvenirs to be given away at county fairs, or other places, and sell for $1.75 per 100, postpaid. All these supplies and special campaign literature can be had at 303 Fifth avenue.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A FINE opportunity was given Miss Harriet May Mills on June 4th, before the Convention of Mayors at Auburn. Miss Isabel Howland, leader of Cayuga County, secured the hearing and wired Miss Mills to come from Buffalo. Mayor Mitchel and Mayor Bruere were on the program the same night, so that the great auditorium held a magnificent audience, which received the gospel of Votes for Women with enthusiasm and passed a resolution favoring the submission of the suffrage amendment in 1915.

New Clubs recently organized include the Political Equality Club of *Ogdensburg*, President, Mrs. Julius Frank, with a Board of Directors comprising the most prominent women in the town.

They have already established headquarters, where they are running a Tea Room, and Mrs. Frank has started to organize the surrounding territory. As a result there is a new Political Equality Club at Morristown, and at Lisbon. They are now planning a moonlight excursion on the St. Lawrence River. Mrs. Frank has had 100 of the Roadside Posters put up in the surrounding country.

The three days' Convention of the Association of Firemen of Southern New York, held at *Babylon* in June, was taken advantage of by suffragists. They formed a large part of the parade, suffragists marching from Islip, Lynbrook, Amityville, Port Washington, and Hempstead Associations, the Babylon delegation carrying the Mother's banner. There was speaking for two nights and all of the day of the parade, from automobiles.

The *Rome* Political Equality Club is one of the most important new organizations. It has already had several large successful meetings and has made arrangements for placing literature on sale and for free distribution in public places.

A new club in *St. Regis Falls* has twenty-six charter members, Mrs. H. B. Douglas, chairman. Campaign clubs have been formed at Massena, North Lawrence, De Kalb Junction, Marcellus, Schaghticoke, Hailesboro, Depeyster, Rossie, Corinth, Stillwater, and Delmar.

A record-breaking street meeting was held by Miss Elsie Vandegrift, of Denver, in *Troy*, when 1,000 people listened with the quiet, absorbed attention of an indoor meeting.

The *Yonkers* W. S. Association report a paid membership of 375, an enrolled membership of 5,132. *Up-To-Date Women*, a paper which they published, brought a profit of $358, and "How the Vote Was Won" netted $50. Fifteen hundred flyers have been distributed, fifty meetings and thirteen hearings have been held, besides the regular weekly meetings and the Sunday Teas at Headquarters. On Election Day sixty women distributed literature at the polls.

Wyoming County is undertaking an ambitious piece of work this month in issuing a suffrage edition of the *Western New Yorker* on July 2d. The seven clubs in the Political Equality Federation of Wyoming County have the work in charge. Besides the 3,750 copies issued regularly, 3,500 extra ones will be sent out in an effort to reach every family of the county.

Every Tuesday during the summer will be set aside by the *7th Campaign District* for canvassing, and the interest stimulated by getting together afterwards for consultation and encouragement. The concensus of opinion among those who have already taken part is that the actual fight is over. Intelligent and full explanation of what Equal Suffrage means is the only big activity now needed in the work. Each canvasser files a complete report of her visits. These reports show little actual antagonism, much encouragement for the movement, some lack of interest, but a fair and encouraging percentage of persons who are interested but take no part in suffrage activities.

The Suffrage Headquarters in *Rochester* are now open Wednesday afternoons and Sunday evenings. A suffrage talk and music form the program, and members of the Club volunteer to act as hostesses.

Pearl River's May 2d demonstration took the form of a Food Sale at the town jewelry store. Suffrage literature was wrapped in every package, and a neat sum netted.

The new leader of the 3d Assembly District of Albany County, Miss Grace Reavy, has secured twelve new workers to aid in the canvassing. The new Club in Cohoes has had its first street meeting under her direction.

Syracuse has had a special canvassing bee. At 5 o'clock Mrs. Canough, the leader, gave a picnic supper to fifteen leaders and captains. Then the party broke up into couples and the canvassing began. At 9 o'clock the workers returned home and narrated their experiences around the open fire.

Mrs. George Knotman, of Brooklyn, is carrying on an energetic campaign in her summer home in *Keene Valley*. A fine meeting in the Congregational Church was presided over by the Pastor.

The *Mt. Vernon* Political Equality League has been holding many street meetings, and drawing large crowds.

THE GRANGE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ALTHOUGH the Grange as an organization, both State and National, has endorsed woman suffrage unanimously during the past year, it is certain that many individual members of the Grange are still either luke-warm, or even opposed. Since the Grange is the only secret society in the world which admits men and women on equal terms, it is only logical to expect that the members of this organization would be friendly. But there is much to be done still in showing them what suffrage means. Last winter a resolution, not only endorsing suffrage, but pledging the Grange to work for it was passed in twenty-four counties.

County Pomona Granges meet quarterly, and as June is the time when they have their largest meetings, this month has been taken advantage of to present suffrage at many Pomona Grange meetings. Judge Paddock addressed the Franklin County Grange at Malone; Mrs. Etz held a debate before the Yates County Grange in Rushville; Mrs. Raymond Brown spoke before the Ontario County Grange in Canandaigua; Miss Vandergrift before the Bottsford Grange and the Washington County Grange in Easton; the Gates County Grange held a debate; Mrs. Paddock spoke before the Grange in Constable and Mrs. Emma B. Sweet before the Monroe County Grange.

Winning the Vote in Arizona.

BY

FRANCES WILLARD MUNDS.

[*Mrs. Munds has been an active worker for suffrage in Arizona for sixteen years and has served for four years as Chairman of the Arizona Equal Suffrage Committee. This informal account of the campaign which added Arizona to the free States in November,* 1912, *will be inspiring and suggestive to those who look for a New York victory in* 1915.]

WHEN the Constitutional Convention met, prior to granting statehood to the territory of Arizona, we petitioned and argued and pleaded with them to incorporate a woman suffrage plank. Although they drafted the Initiative, Referendum and Recall (extending it to judges which President Taft ordered them to vote out before he would sign the statehood bill) they did not put anything in the constitution about woman suffrage. Indeed, in specifying the qualifications of the voter they stated so particularly that it was a male voter that we had to amend the constitution in order to extend the franchise to the women.

The people were so proud of their noble lawmakers and of Arizona's progressive constitution that they sent everyone who wished to go to the first State legislature to finish up the good work they had begun. Thus it was composed largely of former members of the Constitutional Convention.

The very first bill that was presented in the two houses was one for the re-submission of the Recall of judges, so that it might be voted back into the constitution. The second bill was one for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the people. But those progressive legislators balked at the very idea and said that the people did not want woman suffrage, and if we were foolish enough to waste our time in a useless campaign, it would be better to try to initiate it by petition. We are not to be put off easily, however, and kept up the agitation until we got it through the lower house and lost by only one vote in the Senate.

The newspapers in the meantime had commenced to jeer the legislators and charge them with inconsistency and unfairness to the women, even accusing them of being afraid to let suffrage come to a vote of the people. As soon as our final failure was manifest, we started the initiation petition, obtained 25 per cent. more signatures than necessary, and within two months' time petitions were filed from every county in the State of Arizona.

The actual work of the campaign lasted about eight weeks and consisted of the distribution of literature sent by our sister State, California, and from the National Woman Suffrage Association, and personal letters to politicians and labor leaders in the State.

We had Laura Gregg Cannon for eight weeks' work, and she spoke almost exclusively in the labor centers. Miss Shaw gave us eight days' work, speaking in the larger cities. Each of these speakers fulfilled her mission perfectly. Mrs. Cannon is admirably adapted for work with laboring men, and as a result of her efforts we received at least 95 per cent. of the labor vote in the State. As for Miss Shaw, she carried her audiences with her, both men and women, and it was gratifying to the last degree to note the kind of men and women she won for us. Much credit is also due to Miss Alice Park of Palo Alto, California, who gave invaluable help in distributing literature and raising money for our work.

Never for one minute did we admit the possibility of failure, but the victory was beyond our expectations.

We carried every county in the State by large majorities, and the whole State by more than two to one!

THE saloon men tried to fight us, but when they found that the labor men were lined up solidly for us they took a very philosophical view of it and said, "We can't beat them, and if we do not fight them perhaps they will let us alone."

One politician has since told me that if the liquor dealers had spent money in trying to defeat us that they could have swung the labor vote from us; but I believe that this is not true, that the labor men were true as steel and no money power could have moved them. We were also greatly indebted to the Socialist Party, which gave us a large vote. They co-operated with us in every way, and their speakers always made strong pleas in our behalf.

THE campaign proved conclusively the difference between the rule of the people and the rule of machine politicians. A stock objection to the Initiative and Referendum is that the people are ignorant and not fit to govern themselves, that a representative form of government is best; but we know better. The people may make mistakes, but their hearts are true, and they will rectify mistakes as they are pointed out to them. The politician of the machine always has his master, and that master is always opposed to anything that will break his rule, and he knows well that he cannot control the women's vote.

Arizona has a population of 305,354. In the election of 1912 there were less than 24,000 votes cast. There were four amendments to the constitution submitted by the legislature; one, the

suffrage amendment, submitted by Initiative petition and eight laws passed by the legislature, on which a Referendum had been called.

The highest vote on any of the amendments or referred laws was on the Recall of the Judiciary, being 19,763; the next highest vote cast was on the suffrage amendment, being 19,754.

The Recall of the Judiciary went back into the constitution by a vote of 16,272 to 3,491. The suffrage amendment carried by a vote of 13,452 to 6,202.

Our campaign cost us less than $2,200, but the work was done, with the exceptions already stated, by our own men and women, who worked without salary and paid their own expenses as far as practicable.

Arizona is progressive, and I will say to my sisters in New York, who are now in a campaign, that if your State has progressed in the least you need have no fear of letting this question come before the people. If it is not progressive, then join hands with the progressive men and make it so.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN IRELAND.

BY

DORA MELLONE.

I WONDER if readers of the WOMAN VOTER have ever heard of our Irish Suffrage Societies! What have we done over here for suffrage? Other agitations in Ireland have attracted notice all the world over, and the question of Home Rule or no Home Rule has been debated in every newspaper. But there is another movement in Ireland, which can no longer be overlooked by politicians. Let me give an instance of its work.

On Saturday, September 27th, the anniversary of Ulster Day, of the covenant signing, a great demonstration was held in Belfast. The Ulster Volunteers were reviewed by Sir Edward Carson. Ten thousand men, wearing scarfs or red, white and blue Unionist buttons, marched through Belfast. The crowd had watched the long lines of marching men pass when suddenly their attention was roused by a motor, decorated in white and blue. The inscriptions on the banners read thus: *"Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation," "Belfast Suffrage Society,"* and names of other suffrage organizations. The people stared, then rushed for leaflets, which were handed from the car in dozens.

That car, with its white and blue streamers, was a symbol of the new force in Ireland. It represented the *Northern Committee of the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation.*

This non-militant organization, the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, with its twenty-five societies, works all over Ireland and brings women from Cork and women from Belfast together on the same platform. As I go from Belfast to Dublin, to attend Council meetings of the Federation, I cross the River Boyne, that stream of tragic memory, spanned now by a many arched railway bridge, I think often of another bridge.

This bridge of my fancy, built not of stone and iron by the strong hands of Irish navvies, but a thing of the spirit, built by the keen brains and quick sympathies of Irishwomen.

Long enough has that river severed North from South: Irishwomen will bridge the dividing channel. Across its waters they hear not the voices telling bitter tales of outrage and violence in the past, they hear instead the voices of Irish children, crying in noisome slums, the voices of Belfast women outworkers, earning a penny an hour, and paying a shilling a week out of this for the hire of the machine. They hear the piteous cry of the Irish girl in the city street, caught in the meshes of a hideous traffic. Long enough the strife of party has deafened the ears of Irishwomen. Now they are determined to force their parties to think of the women and children.

SO the bridge is being built. Bushmills by the Giants' Causeway knows the blue and white colors, and has its suffrage society: Catholic Waterford and Protestant Lisburn are linked together by the common bond of womanhood. The Unionist Council has yielded to pressure from suffrage organizations, and has promised if the Provisional Government ever comes into being, that women shall have the vote for it. Mr. John Redmond has been reminded of our existence on different occasions, and Mr. Lloyd George will receive a deputation from the Federation when he visits Dublin in December next.

It would seem as if the movement which Mr. Lloyd George described as dead has considerable vitality. In two years, the number of societies affiliated with the Federation has grown from four to twenty-five. The number might be fifty-five if we had a little more of the one thing we lack—money. Ability there is in Ireland in plenty: energy is there; money is sadly lacking.

Will the Irishwomen in America come to our help? We are making a special effort this winter to raise an annual income which will make it possible to carry out propaganda work on a far more extensive scale than has yet been done. If we can only carry on our work through this coming year, our future is assured, for this is the critical time. We are doing all that we can, but we are not wealthy in Ireland.

Those who wish to contribute may do so through the editor of the WOMAN VOTER, who is in communication with us.

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The Juvenile Court of Denver has always had back of it the support of the women, especially of the mothers of Denver, and whatever success it may be credited with is largely, if not entirely, due to their efforts.—*Judge Ben Lindsey.*

The Antis Answered

SIX months ago the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women sent a series of questions to college professors to determine their attitude toward woman suffrage. It was stated in the letter addressed to the colleges that *"academic opinion frequently forecasts and largely helps to form general opinion!"* Those who have followed the answers published in the April and June VOTERS will understand why the Man Suffrage Association has not published the results of its investigation. There is no doubt that *academic opinion forecasts* a victory and an *overwhelming victory in* 1915.

VIII.

A.—Have modern industry, commerce and invention lessened the household duties of women? If so, cannot other duties be undertaken by them without impairing the efficient discharge of their household duties?

It is hard to tell how far modern industry has lessened, and how far merely transformed household duties.

For example, as to food, the required quantity is obtained and prepared more easily, but greater effort is needed to secure the quality necessary for health, and to know when the quality is what it ought to be. Clothing is more easily procured; but it is more difficult to secure its making under conditions that will not menace the health of the family.

Schools and playgrounds relieve the mother of a certain part of the care of children; but the artificial conditions of life in our crowded communities, and our higher standard of requirement for physical and moral care make necessary a correspondingly greater amount of attention from the parent.

"Other duties," however, are undertaken more widely than formerly, not to fill up space and time, but because they are seen to be necessary, some on account of these very changes in household organizations, and in effect an extension of the old household duties.

B.—If the household duties of women have become less exacting, is it not socially advantageous that their surplus energy be directed to work which has always been theirs rather than to work traditionally performed by men? Is not this what is actually taking place? Are not women taking an increasingly active part in education, in organized charity and in efforts for social betterment?

The direction of energy in these outside duties will naturally be socially advantageous in following the line of social needs, whether the particular job has been traditionally performed by men or by women. There is no activity in a municipality of a state which does not, directly or indirectly, concern the homemaker as such. Among the activities traditionally carried on and directed by men is, for example, the cleaning of the streets. Might not the housewife contribute something of special value to that problem?

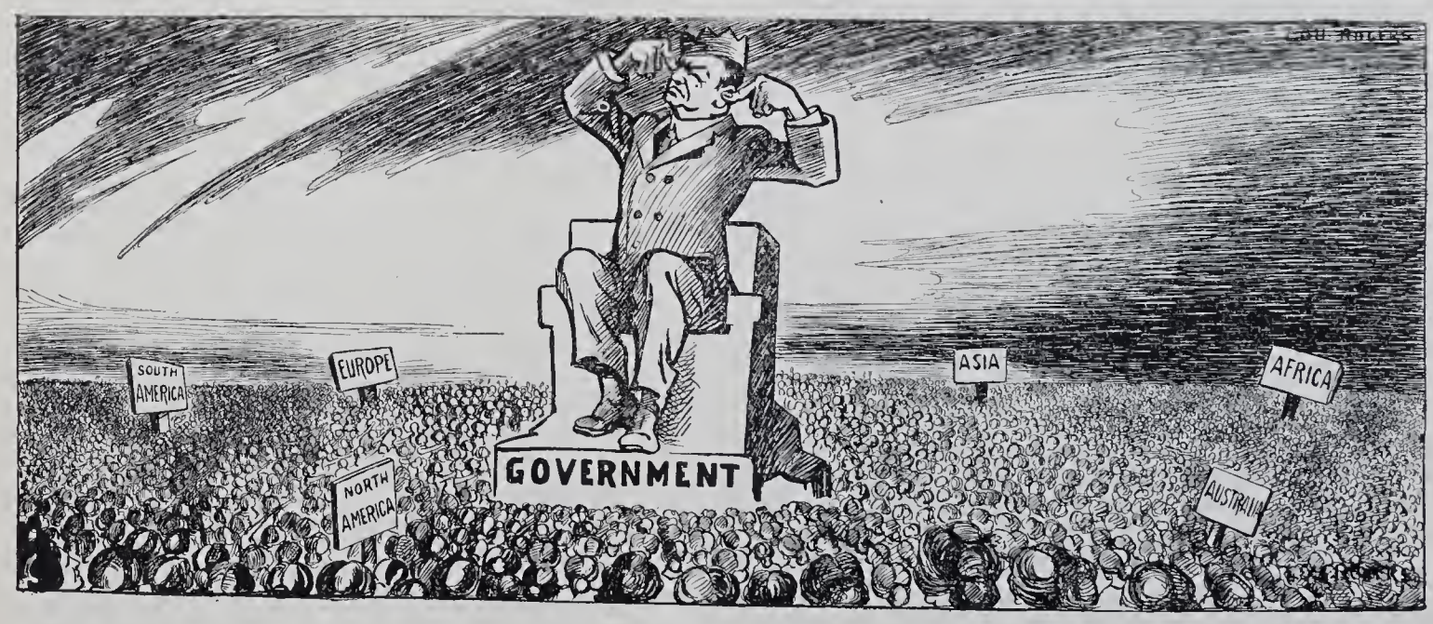
C.—Will their efficiency in these fields be increased or diminished by their active participation in politics?

The idea that efficiency in these fields of outside duty may be decreased by active participation in politics is due to a mischievous and disappearing notion of "politics" as a special trade carried on by "politicians" under special rules of procedure, primarily for their own benefit, secondarily, if they can be cajoled into it without interfering with their principal concerns—for the benefit of the community.

"Politics" in the proper sense is the conduct of community activities by the community. In this sense it is obvious that the greater the degree of participation a citizen enjoys in these activities the greater his effectiveness. The vote is the simplest, most general means of participation.

The absurdity of the idea that the voting power is a hindrance is seen when applied to men. No civic organization of men, of any importance, is found ostentatiously withdrawing from participation in political activities for the sake of advancing his cause. On the contrary, the appeal to voters is perhaps their main support.

PROFESSOR KATE HOLLADAY CLAGHORN,
New York School of Philanthropy.



M A N!

"I have been absolute monarch of the world since government began. I will not share my sovereignty."

IX.

A.—Has not the long established differentiation of men's work and women's work produced an increased differentiation of physical and mental traits and capacities? Are not civilized men and women less alike physically and mentally than savage or barbarous men and women?

Science knows one adequate method of testing the first question, namely, the experimental method of trying out the group which has had the less varied range of activities, by giving it freedom of choice over a long range of years. Opinions on one side or the other based on what the individual would like to have true are of no interest to the really scientific person.

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This is a pure anthropological question and anthropologists do not know whether sex differences are greater in the civilized or in the uncivilized races. It is an exceedingly complex problem and will need years in investigation to determine whether there are physical differences. An understanding of the question of mental differences is much more complex and its answer is much farther in the future.

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Neither question has any real bearing on the question of equal human rights for every human being, whether the two sexes are alike or different, the whole trend of modern development is toward a greater degree of fair play. Only a fool worries lest women should do that which they are incapable by nature of doing.

From Members of the Faculty of the Medical Department, Johns Hopkins University.

B.—Are not the special traits and capacities of the civilized woman as essential to civilized life as those of the civilized man? If there are psychological differences between civilized men and women, have not these differences social value?

The fundamental differences are too apparent to need discussion, but I should think a biologist could hardly overlook the essential points in which men and women are exactly alike—alike in their human nature, each alike possessing individuality, and alike in potential ability to perform most kinds of the world's work. In these respects individual capacity varies in both sexes, but the differences in capacity between men and women are no greater than between various groups or classes of men alone. Most scientists freely admit this.

Nevertheless, while women now deny many of the alleged differences, it is precisely because of the true differences that they are demanding a voice in government. Wendell Phillips said long ago:

"Either a woman is like a man and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a man or she is unlike him and therefore no man has a right to speak for her."

DR. FREDERICK PETERSON,
Columbia University.

C.—If the special traits and capacities of the civilized woman have been produced by long-continued differentiation of functions, will they persist unimpaired in the future if women are charged with duties previously performed by men?

Were I required to give a categorical reply to this question, I should have to say "No," for it seems to me practically certain that radical changes in the nature of woman's vocational activities will result in more or less obvious and important changes in her physical and mental traits. I am as far from being convinced that such possible changes would be unprofitable to the race as I am from deeming all of the "special traits and capacities of the civilized woman" racially serviceable.

The assumption by woman of responsibilities which heretofore have been man's alone strikes me as a most interesting and desirable social experiment. I have slight apprehension of unsatisfactory results; I am hopeful of great good. It is probable that woman in entering the arena of economic and social problems will further her own mental development while aiding man to solve many of the most baffling problems of our civilization. In most of these problems, woman, in my opinion, should be as deeply, as conscientiously, and as intelligently interested as man. I believe that she will become more truly the companion of man and more worthily the mother of the race if she is not merely permitted, but also expected, to share man's privileges, opportunities, and responsibilities, without, as well as within, the home.

PROFESSOR ROBERT M. YERKES,
Harvard University.

X.

A.—Is not the woman suffrage movement a product and a part of the so-called feminist movement?

Yes Feminism is the movement to establish democracy or equality of opportunity for women in respect to (1) moral rights (2) legal rights (3) political rights (4) economic rights.

The suffrage movement as concerned only with establishing political rights is thus included as one part of feminism.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM T. MONTAGUE,
Columbia University.

B.—Does the feminist movement aim to develop the special capacities of women, or is its purpose to assimilate women to men?

I do not understand the meaning of these questions; they are too vague to me for me to discuss them intelligently.

PROFESSOR JOHN DEWEY,
Columbia University.

Have not like movements occurred in the past? Have not such movements appeared, as a rule, among the leisure classes in periods of social decadence?

I did not suppose that there ever had been a definite woman movement before the nineteenth century. If, on the other hand, "like movements" refers to movements of revolt among the disfranchised and unprivileged, such have, to my mind, been the life of history. My own faith in suffrage results from my recognition that the vote is needed by the woman wage-earner, rather than from any particular interest that I take in extending political power to women of the leisure class.

PROFESSOR VIDA D. SCUDDER,
Wellesley College.

D.—Is feminism really a progressive movement?

Feminism puts the question squarely, "What, under the changed conditions of life, is to be the position and function of women in our modern civilization?" It answers the question by maintaining that the old exclusiveness of "spheres"—masculine and feminine—is to be overcome, and that a new type of life, in which the essential standards and values will overspan the differences of sex, is to be realized.

The life of exploit—the hunt and warfare is practically over. The new life is one of rational social organization and self-government. and in this new life women are to have just as fundamental and wide-reaching a part to play as men. Politics in short is no longer to be man's sphere exclusively. It has to belong to all human adults who are concerned in the wise and righteous organization of life.

I believe feminism to be a progressive movement because it recognizes that social life has fundamentally progressed and that women must adjust themselves to conditions and possibilities never before realized in our

world. To ask women to-day to live as our grandmothers lived—splendid as they were—is just as foolish as to ask the machine manufacturers to go back to hand work. But to urge them to new adjustments and new types of life does not mean that they lose their essential feminine power and virtue; it means simply that they develop a new and perhaps more far-reaching type of womanly righteousness.

PROFESSOR H. A. OVERSTREET,
City College, New York.

XI.

A.—Is it your belief that the majority of New York women desire the ballot?

It is immaterial whether the majority desire the ballot or not.

B.—If so, should woman suffrage be established regardless of the fact that a considerable minority of the women object?

Woman suffrage should be established whether or not any women desire it, for the good of women and for the good of the state. For women, because it will develop them. For the state because the best conditions for the greatest number of members of a community cannot be obtained except through the demands of every member of the community, therefore equal suffrage.

PROFESSOR CHARLES HORNE,
City College, New York.

C.—If only a minority of the women desire the ballot, should woman suffrage be established?

Yes, most certainly. Anti-suffragists contend that women, even with masculine aid, are unfit to help decide any political questions, but would permit them alone to throw away their birthright, to the incalculable harm of themselves and the community.

PROFESSOR ALFRED HAYS,
Cornell University.

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PROFESSOR HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, of Harvard University, after years of careful research, has decided that women form their opinions and judgments just as rapidly and accurately as men. Thanks for that small concession, kind sir! It is so unexpected!

—Ida Husted Harper in Judge.

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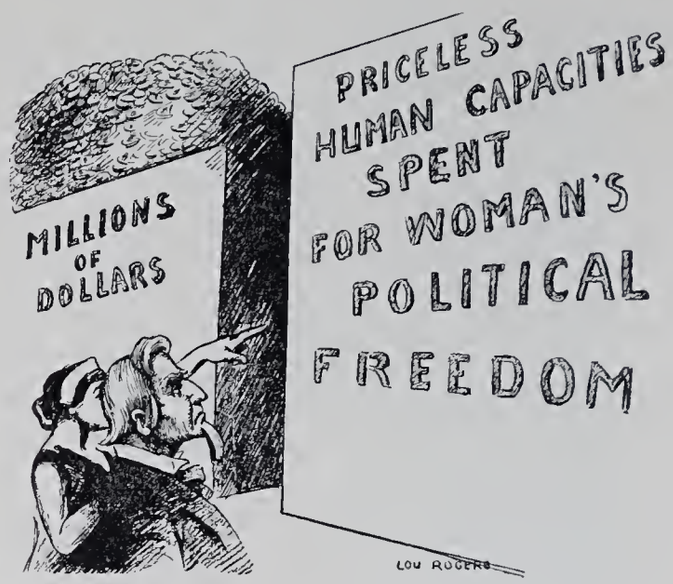
"MOST of the so-called arguments against giving women the chance which is given to the lowest men are in essence identical with the arguments formerly used by the favored classes among men against giving equality of opportunity to the majority of male mankind who were below them. Unfortunately the enfranchised man usually takes some time before he realizes that the woman, his helpmate, cannot justly be denied the rights which it were injustice for him not to receive."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT in The Outlook

CITIZENSHIP IN WYOMING.

"The workings of the woman suffrage laws in this State are plainly seen on every hand. Some have said the right to vote would lower the moral standard of women—would bring them under the contaminating influences of the ward politician—would unfit them for the higher duties of the home. These elements are lacking. The women go and vote as they go and do their shopping; they make a business of ascertaining their desires in the list of candidates and vote accordingly. Sometimes the husband and wife vote together, sometimes they vote separately, and often differently. The right of suffrage has not changed the character of either man or woman in this State."
—Editorial, Laramie Republican.



THE COST OF TEACHING UNCLE SAM THE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

A suggestion: Why not stop this vast economic waste by giving women at once the full citizenship that belongs to them, thus utilizing the splendid power here represented for the solving of our vital national problems.

—Courtesy of Judge.

WHY WE OPPOSE VOTES FOR MEN.

Because man's place is the armory.

Because no really manly man wants to settle any question, except by fighting about it.

Because if men do adopt peaceable methods, women will no longer look up to them.

Because men will lose their charm if they step out of their natural sphere and busy themselves with other matters than uniforms, drums and feats of arms.

Because men are too emotional to vote. Their conduct at baseball games, football games and political conventions shows this, while their innate tendency to appeal to force renders them peculiarly unfit for the task of government.

—Alice Duer Miller in The N. Y. Tribune.

CALIFORNIA CRANKS.

THE California Civic League has now thirty centers and is conducting a university course in citizenship for the enfranchised women who join. Here we see a trace of the female culture crank quite prevalent in the woman's club. She has a sad desire to study. This may be well enough when the subject is ancient art or modern modes, but for politics that the average male voter acquires by instinct it is a foolish thing, and only shows woman's inferiority, since she must prepare for what man grasps in his leisure minutes.

—Oreola W. Haskell in Judge

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It is very cheap wit that finds it so droll that a woman should vote.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

THE SUFFRAGE PLATFORM.

WE, American women, citizens of male suffrage States, demand that we, as well as the million and a half women of the six equal suffrage States, be admitted to the right of suffrage for the following, among innumerable other reasons:

1. Because suffrage is a duty of such transcendent importance that it should not be shirked by any patriotic citizen, man or woman.

2. Because the conditions under which women might claim exemption from this duty have changed. Impure foods, sweat-shops, child labor, polluted water, inadequate schools, dark tenements, fire-traps, the spread of contagious disease, lack of parks and playgrounds, unequal pay—All these are adequate reasons for the use of direct political power by women. Most men do not find the duty of voting burdensome, and neither do women in equal suffrage States.

3. Because, while giving women the right to vote does not impose upon any one of them the obligation to vote, it does arouse in them a sense of civic responsibility and does make them desire the suffrage and regard it as a duty, as proved by experience in equal suffrage States.

4. Because the need of America is for an increased quantity as well as improved quality of the vote, since true democracy demands the participation of all the people, and actual experience proves that giving the vote to women raises the quality of the electorate.

5. Because it is impossible for men to represent women—even the women of their own families. The household is not the unit of the state, If it were, the father should cast a vote for his grown sons—who would then need no vote of their own, and a widow should cast a vote for herself and her children, and a bachelor should cast no vote at all. One man—one vote, is the rule of democracy.

6. Because there are 8,000,000 women in industry who are suffering from injustice that only the ballot can remedy. In 32 States women are not legal guardians of their own children; in nearly all States marriage and property laws are unfair to women. Nothing but law can correct this, and nothing but the ballot can elect law-makers.

7. Because experience proves that the interests of the State are best served when the special gifts of both men and women are brought to bear upon the business of the State, as well as that of the home. Voting is a human function, not a sex-function.

8. Because the energies of women are required now, as in the past, for certain traditional duties, and unless they follow their work into the world, and do it in the way made necessary by modern civilization, men will have to attempt the impossible task of doing it for them. Women can achieve the efficient performance of their present work only through the use of the best tool yet devised by society—the ballot. The ballot will not divert, but direct the energies of women.

9. Because women need the justice that is accorded from equals to equals, and will gladly resign the privileges accorded to them as dependents and inferiors. These have mostly been given by custom rather than by law, and the few that have been secured by law have not been withdrawn in the equal suffrage States.

10. Because only through the suffrage can women acquire the right to hold those offices which require women's particular abilities. The few who are fitted for office holding are quite as able to adjust their duties to meet the occasion as are men, which is amply proved by the hundreds of women already holding office to their credit and the nation's betterment.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

SUFFRAGISTS AND THE PURSUIT OF VICE.

THE keystone of the argumentative arch of suffragism is that the women must have the ballot in order to wipe out vice. If there is no vice, and if it is not rampant and overwhelming, the suffragists have no ground upon which to stand. Men, they say, can solve the ordinary governmental problems, but women must shape the laws to keep all that which is included under the blanket-word, vice. Therefore their first absorbing task is to establish the fact that there is vice, a terrifying amount of vice.

And, in order to do this, they must make the acquaintance of vice, must deck it with the poor hangings and trappings of the professional reformer, must lead it across the stage, must magnify it and discuss it. It does not matter in the least that the advertisement of vice incites the weak and ignorant—the very people women once strove to aid. In the process which is called evolution toward the ballot they rush from the home to the public places.

The ballot is the Great Good Thing. And, in order to secure the Great Good Thing, the suffragists must blazon to the world the Great Bad Thing! Thus the pursuit of vice has become one of their principal industries.

Vice is the material in which they can argue. It is the foundation of many articles in their creed. Without vice, the ballot of the woman is useless (we merely paraphrase their arguments.) Therefore, let them seek out vice, and let them be sharp of eye and fleet of foot in the chase!

But they have never yet fixed the responsibility for all this vice. That is what we now ask them to do. That is what we request them to explain. Their great argument is that the vice of the American people obliges them to advertise vice. But the truth is that their advertisement of vice creates and recreates vice. The most stunning menace to the morals and manners of to-day is contained in this astounding habit of women in actually trying to convince all classes that vice is predominant.

If the policing of morals, the smirching of literature and the degeneracy of the stage are not due to those women who describe vice as an accepted fact, to what are they due!—Statement from Anti-Suffrage Headquarters, Washington. Published in *The New York Times.*

THE POLITICAL WORK OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

WHILE we are employing every imaginable avenue of approach to the voters of each Assembly District, we are ever mindful of our political work. No one can appreciate the Woman Suffrage Party who has not a clear realization of the fact that we are organized on lines that parallel those of the political parties, and that our party never fails to follow all political activities step by step.

Wherever the politicians of the county or district are meeting, wherever they are making resolutions, adopting a platform, holding a primary, a designation meeting or a convention, we are there with our persistent demand for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the voters of New York and with our representation of the justice of the suffrage cause.

In the last year we have covered practically every designation meeting in Greater New York, and in many cases our representative has been allowed to make a speech. We have distributed our printed appeals to every voter at designation meetings, and to every delegate at conventions. We have done our share with the seven suffrage organizations on the co-operating legislative committee. At every important crisis in the close, careful legislative campaign we have sprung into this or that district, and by means of a quick intensive campaign, have showered the vacillating Senator or Assemblyman with overwhelming lists of signatures, telegrams and letters. Last year we pledged the great majority of all candidates of every party in Greater New York to vote for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment, and after election we obtained written pledges from a majority of our Senators and Assemblymen.

It is our established custom to have at least one meeting in every Assembly District. There is not a politician in Greater New York to-day who has not come face to face with the careful, practical unremitting work of the Woman Suffrage Party. We attend the political meetings, balls and picnics of the district. We appear not only on occasions when we are importunately pushing our demand for the recognition of the suffrage question, but also on these occasions when friendly relations may be established between the suffrage leader, captains and officers of the Assembly District, and the similar officers of the political parties. By wise and careful political work we have established such relations in most districts, still maintaining an absolutely uncompromising, non-partisan attitude which has won the respect of leaders of all parties.

In our organization we are talking the language that the legislator and the politicians understand. When we do a big piece of team work politically, every Assembly District responding to the call, the politician knows just what close and careful organization, what splendid discipline and co-operation such response has back of it. This has helped tremendously to strengthen our Cause in New York State, and make the powers that be realize the truth of our Woman Suffrage Party slogan—Organized to Win!

POSSIBLE MOTHERHOOD A HANDICAP!

"THE slogan of the suffragist is: Forget that we are women and remember only that we are human beings.

"The slogan of the anti-suffragist: Please remember that we are women—protect us and safeguard us—for all of us are, until late in life, either actual or possible mothers. We are, therefore handicapped by nature as men are not handicapped. MARJORIE T. DORMAN, *Secretary of the Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League.*

MODERN CHIVALRY

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

Here are two news items of a single day:

Mayor Surprises Women.

"I do not regard women as the intellectual equal of men,' said Mayor Robert H. Fordyce of this city to-day in explaining to a committee from the Paterson Woman Suffrage League why he had refused to appoint a woman to membership on the Board of Education."

Yet, Mr. Mayor, feminine unintellectuals are teaching future mayors of Paterson, N. J.! What was it Dogberry implored his hearers to remember "though it be not written down?"

First Woman Diplomat.

A telegram from Christiana says:

"The first woman to take up the diplomatic service as a profession has just been appointed here. Miss Henrietta Hoegh, a pretty woman of 27, is to be First Secretary at the Norwegian Legation in Mexico. She passed examinations in international law and political economy two years ago."

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THE president of the Woman's Club at Boise, Idaho, where they have had equal suffrage for nearly twenty years, says that "nothing puts the fear of God into the hearts of men like the ballot in the hands of women." Yes, a certain class of men feel much more comfortable to know that women are using the beautiful, indirect influence of prayers and tears.

—*Ida Husted Harper in Judge.*

From the Voter Office

"Five dollars in gold for every fifty new subscribers to THE WOMAN VOTER, the magazine of the Empire State Campaign Committee."

An advertisement very much like the above was placed in all of the county papers in the Fourth Campaign district by the leader of the district, Mrs. F. G. Paddock. Mrs. Paddock said that in some papers a small charge was made for it, and in others it was printed without cost.

THE WOMAN VOTER, too, will furnish five dollars in gold for every fifty new subscribers secured, if the suffrage workers will use every means in their power, the press, meetings, conversations, etc., to tell their friends about the offer. Why not begin to-day.

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We want at least five thousand new subscribers this summer. National advertisers are looking towards our magazine as a good medium. They say: "It is a class magazine. It goes to women who are the dispensers of the family. It goes to intelligent women, and women who are loyal to the cause for which they are working, and who would therefore be interested in the advertisers who use the magazine."

We need to secure the required circulation to accord with their advertising policy, in order to have the advertising of many of these people.

Do you realize what it means to have their copy in our pages? The stronger our advertising support, the bigger, better and more complete magazine can be had. More than that, there may be a fund to turn over to the campaign. There is no reason why this magazine should not be able to contribute a large sum to the campaign. It can if you will help.

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This is your magazine. It is owned by you. Its gains are for your cause, not for a few private individuals. What do you do to help your magazine? Do you find subscribers for it? Do you secure advertisers for it? Do you patronize the advertisers, and make it possible to keep their copy? Don't you think you should do some or all of these things?

Some of the subscribers do realize this as a duty. Mrs. M. J. Hickok, of Poughkeepsie, has sent in fifty subscribers since February. Miss Martha Klatschken has brought in over two hundred subscriptions. Mrs. Nellie Craig, of Brooklyn, secured twenty-four new subscribers from one suffrage school. If every person should do only a part of what these others have done, we should have advertisers flocking around us.

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Why not give one good pull this summer for THE WOMAN VOTER? Let's make the first week of August "THE WOMAN VOTER week," and during that week turn in as many subscriptions as possible. If you are at a summer place, ask your friends there to subscribe. During your spare moments, write to your friends and ask for their subscriptions. Remember you are not asking a favor. You are asking them only to help own this magazine with you. For it is your magazine and your "cause," and should be their magazine and their "cause."

From the Assembly Districts.

EDITED BY

ADALINE W. STERLING.

FOR POLITICIANS AND PEOPLE.

FLOWERS from old-fashioned gardens and flowers of speech, regular suffrage posies, were the attractions of the floral market held on Monday, June 22d, on lower Broadway. At the intersection of Broadway at Barclay, Dey and Fulton Streets between 11:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., the thousands passing by beheld automobiles boarded over the top for sales counters and literally laden down with plants and flowers in bunches and flowers in pots for sale at a nominal price, or as a gift to the very young. At each automobile were a number of women whose yellow sashes proclaimed them members of the W. S. P., busy in disposing of the fragrant wares, while a speaker improved the shining hour and the minds of the crowd with telling suffrage arguments.

The *dea ex machina* was Miss Lavinia L. Dock, vice chairman of the southern district of Manhattan. The plan was Miss Dock's idea and her right hand and efficient aid was Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, through whose interest Long Island gardens contributed the flowers for the market. These were no ordinary flowers at that; for they came from the gardens at the old Plandome Mills place which dates back to 1693, the gift of Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds; blossoms and plants from Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett's gardens; contributions from the place of William Gardner, builder of the yacht Vanitie; more flowers still from Mrs. A. A. Kilduff, President Port Washington Equal Suffrage League, and from Miss Isabel Vandevetter. From Mrs. Martha Wentworth's old-fashioned garden came the flowers our grandmothers loved, in contrast to the bright posies of literary quality, Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford Grant's contribution. Then there were peonies and roses from the century old gardens of the house where Lucretia Mott once lived, now occupied by a descendant, Mrs. Valentine Fraser.

For the politicians there were boutonnieres of the variety appealing to the political taste—daisies, sweet Williams, syringas, roses and pansies "for remembrance." Every preference could be filled as long as the stock lasted, but the demands were so great that in a short time there wasn't even a leaf left.

But the flowers of speech remained and were distributed in generous measure. Those assisting Mrs. Laidlaw and Miss Dock in the dispensation were Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Mrs. Norris Underhill, Miss Sarah McPike, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. Lillian Griffin, Miss Klatschken, Miss Katharine Nielson and Miss Fanny Lawson.

It was "simply great," as a man remarked in the crowd, to which another citizen added, "the women surely know how to get things across, and they'll put the vote over." Amen! say we.

BOHEMIA FOR SUFFRAGE.

Bohemia is for suffrage! Not the Bohemia which is part of Franz Josef's troubled empire, not the Bohemia of art and literature, but Bohemia of the Eighteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, which is the centre of the Czech population of our cosmopolitan city.

On Decoration Day the Bohemian Society of the district made high holiday, not probably for any reason connected with the character of the day, but just because it was a holiday, and the right opportunity for a festival at Schuetzen Park, Astoria.

No festive occasion of our foreign born citizens is the proper thing without a parade, and therefore this festival formed in gala array with Bohemian banners flying with the Stars and Stripes in place of honor

18th Assembly District Float in the Bohemian Festival

and marched in long line through the streets. One feature of the parade attracted universal attention; it was the decorated float of the Woman Suffrage Party, bright with yellow bunting and bearing a symbolical group, three white clad women with white and yellow sashes gazing up reverently at three figures in cap and gown representing the famous pioneers of the woman movement—Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Antoinette Brown and Lucy Stone; the hopeful present so near achievement and the past so full of struggle. As the procession wended its way over Queensboro Bridge there was applause and cheers for the suffrage float. Dr. Kubista, Mrs. Semerad and Mrs. Krepela deserve much praise for the suffrage feature of the parade. At the park, Mrs. Lillian Griffin addressed a large gathering of pleased hearers. Two Bohemian newspapers in the district give a whole page to suffrage news, even translating entire articles from the *Woman's Journal* and *The Voter* So of course Bohemia is for suffrage.

MANHATTAN.

1st Assembly District.

The Flying Squadron under the leadership of Miss Alice Chawn held two important meetings in this district on May 2nd at Broadway and Wall Streets and on Broadway and Whitehall, the Customs House. Excellent speakers were present and a decorated carriage served as rostrum. Large crowds gathered at each meeting. The noon meetings on West Street for longshoremen under the direction of Miss Margaret Hinchey and Miss Sara McPike have been highly successful and are to be continued.

2nd Assembly District.

The Second District benefited by two flying squadrons organized by Miss Chawn, one of which held meetings at Wall and William Streets, Monroe and Catherine Streets, an Italian quarter, and at Grand and Gouverneur, with English and Jewish speakers, on Monday, May 17th; while the second squadron of six meetings in all held four points in the Second, viz. at Beaver and William, Wall and William, Beaver and Broad, and Liberty and Gold. A number of excellent speakers took part and the crowds were large and friendly.

Miss Alice Carpenter and Mrs. Lillian Griffin spoke to a large meeting at Beaver and Broad on the 11th of June. A good collection was taken up.

A Silent Speech to Men has been shown to groups of working men during their dinner hour on five different days at points where many were sitting together. They received it with great geniality and seemed to like having something to read and discuss over their pipes and sandwiches. Enrolling was done chiefly on the street, and during the last two weeks of May in the late evenings when men and women were at leisure.

3rd Assembly District.

The district has begun its regular Thursday evening meetings, alternating between Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street and Second Avenue. Rain spoiled the meeting of June 4th but that of the succeeding week was excellent with Miss Marlin, Mr. Egan, Miss Forthal and Mr. Boyajian as speakers, and with a number of helpers to distribute literature and to take enrollments.

4th Assembly District.

A good bit of suffrage work was done in the district on June 19th, pay day for the men of the street car companies, at the paystation on Corlears Street, where several hundred men report. Members of the district were on hand and gave out literature in generous supply. A number of enrollments were secured among the employees.

5th Assembly District.

During the last two weeks of May canvassing was carried on every morning in the business districts with good results. On June 12th 5 o'clock meetings were begun at Jackson Square, at which Mr. E. O. Perry, of Greenwich House, was speaker. These meetings are to be continued in the neighborhood of the small parks of the district.

6th Assembly District.

After the leader of this district had finished a day's work in her home during the special enrollment weeks, she started out evenings to enlist recruits in the suffrage army. Between 300 and 400 enrollments were thus secured by Mrs. Esther Lerner. On June 2d weekly meetings were started at the corner of Fourth Street and Avenue C. The following week a meeting was held at Avenue C and Seventh Street, and on the 16th at the first locality again. These Tuesday evening meetings will be a regular feature and Mrs. Lerner, Mrs. Rosen, Mrs. Guy and others will make addresses chiefly in Yiddish.

8th Assembly District.

Besides the work in her own district Mrs. Ida Harris, the leader of the Second, who is also continually

called upon for problems of poverty and distress among her neighbors, has undertaken to speak once a week in the Eighth, and has carried large and successful meetings at Jefferson and East Broadway, Rutgers Park, Broome and Ludlow, and Broome and Orchard. Her speeches in Jewish arouse deep feeling among men and women and win many adherents.

10th Assembly District.

A series of Wednesday evening meetings with the assistance of Mrs. Lottie Levine was begun on June 10th and will be continued a month or more, taking the main cross streets and east side of Second Avenue. The district needs a great deal of street speaking work, and speakers who can make addresses in Yiddish are in great demand.

An interesting evidence of the increased propaganda on the East Side and the heightened interest in suffrage is given by the comparatively very good sale found for the WOMAN VOTER at meetings and on the streets. Street sales on Delancey or on Grand Street are brisker than in some more leisured and more moneyed communities.

12th Assembly District.

A business meeting was held at the home of the leader, May 28th. It was decided to hold two street meetings a week for the three months from June 15th to September 15th.

The first street meeting of this summer campaign was held June 18th at the corner of Rutherford Place and Seventeenth Street. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, leader, opened the meeting and introduced the other speakers. On May 27th the Society of Friends held a suffrage meeting at Friends Meeting House to which our members were invited. Mrs. Raymond Brown made the address of the evening. Street meetings were held on June 23rd, 26th and 30th.

15th Assembly District.

The activities of the district with many of its captains and workers away for the summer has had to be limited to two street meetings a week. Meetings have been held during the past month at Eighty-fourth Street and Broadway, Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Seventy-eighth Street and Broadway with the following speakers: Mrs. Lillian Griffin, Mrs. Harriette Johnston-Wood, Miss Aimée Hutchinson, Miss Margaret Hinchey, Miss Adaline W. Sterling, Mr. Henry Hancock, Mr. J. Aspinall Hodge, and Mr. John McGee.

16th Assembly District.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. William M. Carr, pastor of Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 3 Fiftieth Street, the leader was given the privilege of distributing suffrage literature and asking enrollments at the strawberry festival held at the church on the evening of June 18th. The leader, Mrs. Marie Johnsone, secured a number of enrollments and also received an invitation to present suffrage speakers at future social entertainments and club meetings.

17th Assembly District.

The Seventeenth Assembly District had a busy and successful last two weeks of May with enrollment headquarters at Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway. Here a Junior League of school children was formed who spent every afternoon after school hours distributing suffrage literature and getting enrollments. The district holds nightly meetings at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway and from 8 o'clock till long past 11 throngs surround the speaker's stand. Mrs. Burke opens the meetings with a display of the Voiceless Speech, sometimes commenting as she turns the leaves. Then follows an exhibition of a big map of the United States with the suffrage States defined in white. By this time the crowd has grown to large proportions and Mrs. Burke makes way for a succession of speakers. A politician said recently to the leader of the district: "If these corner meetings continue you will certainly win the Seventeenth District."

Among those who have spoken at these meetings during the past month are Miss Aimée Hutchinson, Mrs. Burke, Miss Anne Rhodes, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. Sanderman, Miss B. C. Howard, Miss Sarah R. Parks, Mrs. Marguerite Charter, Miss Caroline C. Knapp, Miss Dora Davis, Miss Alberta Hill, Mrs. Chauncey Niemann, Miss Sara McPike, Miss Dora W. Davis, Miss Wenona Marlin, Miss Adaline W. Sterling. At the corner every night are to be found Mrs. Boynton, Miss Off, Miss Cohen, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wheelock, Mrs. Drury and other active captains busy in distributing leaflets and taking enrollments.

Afternoon meetings and noon meetings are held in various election districts always with good results. Miss Hutchinson has organized a house to house canvass, and she and her assistants are having a varied and interesting experience.

18th Assembly District.

Street meetings every Wednesday night in the lower end of the district have been part of the work of the past month. On Sunday, June 21st, the Ivy Republican Club held its annual outing at Rockland Lake Park, and Mrs. Harry Hastings and Mrs. James Gear utilized permission by making suffrage speeches. Mrs. Gear and William A. Ferguson spoke at a meeting at the headquarters of the Progressive Club on June 25th.

19th Assembly District.

The Monday evening meetings planned for the corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway have been held regularly during the past month. This particular location is a focal point for the large numbers who stroll along Broadway of an evening, and within a few minutes after the speaker's stand is in place the nucleus of an audience has already gathered. Among those who have spoken at this corner during the month are Miss Wenona Marlin, Mrs. Marguerite Charter, Miss Portia Willis, Mr. Edward O. Perry, Miss Anne Rhodes, Mr. Charles W. Clowe, Miss Annie Doughty, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Mrs. Ella O. Guilford, Miss Margaret Hinchey, Mrs. Kate Morris and the leader.

The regular Saturday evening meeting is held on Seventh Avenue just below the Regent Theatre, where there is lots of light and always a crowd. Here the audiences are interested and attentive, and if enrollment slips are to be trusted, on one occasion George Washington and Julius Caesar joined the suffrage ranks. Canvassing is going on, and during the present month there will be a series of afternoon meetings in several of the election districts.

21st Assembly District.

A special meeting of the district was held on May 23d for the election of officers, when Miss Birmingham was chosen leader; Miss Waller, vice-leader; and Miss Elizabeth Clark, treasurer. The regular meeting was held June 2d at the home of the leader; there was a large attendance, including many new recruits. Plans were made for street meetings during the summer. On May 28th a most enjoyable card party was held at the Progressive Club, whose members were cordial in their welcome and the evening proved a social and financial success.

The first street meeting was held at 139th Street and Seventh Avenue, Miss Mathews and Mr. E. O. Perry being the speakers, and many men were brought over to the cause. The next street meeting of the month was held on the 22d at 137th Street and Broadway. Miss Clark and Mr. Batdorf addressed a large crowd and a number of enrollments were taken. The last business meeting of the summer season was held

on June 30th at the home of Miss Hemingway, 511 W. 139th Street.

24th Assembly District.

English and Yiddish street meetings are being held continually. Every Saturday night an English meeting is held on the corner of Lexington Avenue and 106th Street, while at other times they are held in the various Election Districts. The Yiddish meetings are greatly appreciated and are held in the Yiddish speaking Election Districts.

25th Assembly District.

Old Greenwich Village is being wakened up with suffrage meetings on the corners of quaint streets and curious little open squares now almost unheard of, which are to be found only in the "village." Weekly meetings are held and one worker reports that "curiosity soon gives way to interest and enthusiasm for the suffragists." The "big" outdoor meetings were held this last month at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, with Miss Boyd, Miss Fisher and Mrs. Beaman alternating as chairman. Miss Caroline C. Knapp and Miss Wenona Marlin were speakers at the June 16th meeting.

The colored people hold monthly open air meetings during the summer months in Minetta Lane. At the meeting on June 23d Miss Adaline W. Sterling spoke from the steps of the old Mission Church near the centre of Minetta Lane.

The Greenwich Village Social Centre Suffrage Club continues its weekly meetings at Public School No. 41, on Greenwich Avenue, adjourning early to attend the district street meetings. Miss Helen Conley is in charge of the club during the absence of Mrs. W. S. Tips.

Misses Stebbins, Furman, Lawson and Parks, committee on canvassing during the last two weeks of May, report hundreds of enrollments as a result of this form of special work.

27th Assembly District.

A very interesting address was made under the auspices of the district by Miss Eva Ward at the Collegiate Baptist Church, W. Thirty-third Street, on Tuesday evening, June 2d. Miss Ward was convincing not only in her address, but also in the discussion which followed, so that numbers were brought over to the suffrage cause including the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hapgood, who until then had been undecided in his views.

31st Assembly District.

There has been great activity in the line of street meetings during the past month. On June 1st Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Russell spoke at the corner of Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, and at a meeting in the same place on the 8th, Miss Dock, Mrs. Griffin and Miss Klatschken addressed a large crowd. Lenox Avenue and 116th Street was the scene of the third meeting with Mrs. Marguerite Charter as speaker. Then on the 15th, suffrage argument was again heard at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street from Mr. E. O. Perry, Hon. Oscar Smith and Mrs. Griffin. A band of indefatigable workers, including Miss King, Miss Hunt, Mrs. von Zastrow, Miss von Zastrow, Mrs. Keen, Mrs. Forney, Miss Kahosopp, Mrs. Heyliger and Mrs. Butler, attended to distributing literature and securing enrollments.

A parlor meeting was held on the 30th at the home of Mrs. Heyliger, 124 W. 114th Street, at which inspiriting suffrage talks were given by Mrs. Lillian Griffin and the Hon. Oscar J. Smith. The attendance taxed the capacity of the parlor and reception room, and gratifying interest was manifested in the addresses of the evening.

BROOKLYN.

3rd Assembly District.

During the two weeks' enrollment campaign the district maintained several recruiting stations. The plan of holding weekly meetings in the election districts has begun and during the summer every district will be visited more than once. An all day meeting was held at the Progressive Club, 236 Court Street, on May 25th, and recruiting was kept up during the whole time. In the afternoon tea was served and in the evening a mass meeting was held with excellent speakers.

10th Assembly District.

Temporary headquarters in two stores at 793 and 795 Fulton Street continue to attract attention. No. 795 is used as a hall for meetings, with platform and piano; 200 people can be seated. Two evenings during the past month the public was entertained by the Woman Suffrage Orchestra. The speakers were Dr. Gunn, Mr. E. M. Waring, Dr. Harry Laidler, Mrs. Waters, Miss Irish, Miss McConville, Mrs. Burroughs, Miss Charlotte Smith, Miss Maguire, Mrs. Lilly, Miss Emma J. Carr, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Ryan. Committee on propoganda, Miss Kelsey, chairman, held a meeting at Mt. Lockwood Academy. Speakers, Miss Potter and Miss Frazier. Messrs. Rountree and Samson furnished music. Street meetings have been held every week at Hanson and Ashland Places, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues, Myrtle and Waverly Avenue. Much interest was shown and many enrollments were secured.

12th Assembly District.

Both the First and Second Clubs of this district have drawn up petitions urging Congressman Calder to support the National Amendment. These petitions have been signed by over a hundred voters, showing a certain suffrage sentiment in the district and gaining a number of new names for our enrollment list.

14th Assembly District.

On the 22nd of May two evening meetings in the district, one at Bedford Avenue and South First Street, the other at Roebling and Grand Streets. Mrs. Waters was the speaker at both meetings. On the 26th of May an afternoon meeting was held at Roebling and Grand Streets, with Mrs. Schindler as speaker.

16th Assembly District.

The district club has approved the plan proposed by the leader of conducting an open air campaign by automobile, the various members subscribing to a fund for this purpose. The first meeting of the series was held Saturday, June 6th, in the Flatbush section, several points being covered, and the plan proved itself a success. Mrs. Amy Wren and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly addressed the Kings Highway Conclave, No. 1138, of Heptasophs, on Thursday evening, June 18th. An animated discussion followed the speeches, and many questions concerning the suffrage movement were asked and answered.

18th Assembly District.

The First Club of Flatbush, Eighteenth Assembly District, not being content to lie fallow during the summer months, passed a motion at its last meeting that each member pledge herself to raise at least five dollars. This means there will be next autumn three hundred dollars for the winter's work. The first meeting will be an experience meeting at which ways and means will be considered, presumably. This is a splendid and dignified way of raising money; moreover each individual will be advertising the cause, and perhaps will win converts. Nothing equals enthusiasm and personal sacrifice in conquering opposition or winning over the lukewarm.

BRONX.

32nd Assembly District.

As the principal activity of the past month this district reports an open air meeting on June 18th at 8 o'clock at 143d Street and Willis Avenue. Mrs. Ellen Smith, district leader, presided and introduced the speakers, who were Miss Margaret Hinchey, Mrs. Ella O. Guilford and Miss Klatschken. The meeting attracted a good sized audience, and the arguments of the speakers secured a number of enrollments.

33rd Assembly District.

The leader, Mrs. Anna Buhleier, has appointed new captains for the First, Ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Election Districts, and a house to house canvass has been started in these localities. Preparations are under way for a reception to be given in honor of Mrs. Henrietta Speke Seeley, chairman of Bronx Borough. Every Friday evening during this month an open air meeting will be held at 148th Street and Bergen Avenue, and interesting speakers will present the suffrage cause from several points of view.

34th Assembly District.

Open air meetings have been a feature of suffrage work throughout the Borough during the past month, and this district has not been behind hand in its share and in planning interesting phases for each meeting. On June 10th the district took part in a suffrage debate at the Bronx Pioneer Republican Club. Mrs. Olive Pierce, leader of the district, spoke for the affirmative, and Mrs. Grace Goodwin, of Plainfield, N. J., presented the negative side of the question. There was a large attendance of club members who gave close and flattering attention to both speakers. No decision was given at the time, but a vote is to be taken later. The political clubs of each Bronx Assembly District are extending the courtesy of hearings to the suffragists at their monthly meetings, which action is very helpful to the cause and results in many converts.

To devise plans for wider suffrage propaganda, and to exchange views as to the relative importance of schemes of work, captains' meetings are held regularly every Monday evening, and will be continued until October.

35th Assembly District.

During the "Campaign Fortnight" a recruiting station was opened in the district at 2362½ University Avenue on May 19th, where Mrs. Cornelia J. Babbitt and the leader, Mrs. William Swan, were on duty every day and evening until May 30th. During the period a large and successful open air meeting was held on the evening of May 23d, when addresses were made by Mrs. M. B. Guilford, Miss Klatschken and the leader. The vigorous campaign resulted in a large number of enrollments. On June 17th the summer street meeting season was opened at Fordham Road and University Avenue. Mrs. Swan presided and opened the meeting with an outline of the work of the Woman Suffrage Party; she was followed by Miss Margaret Hinchey, Dr. Jeanette Hamill and Miss Martha Klatschken. The speakers' addresses so interested the crowd that the meeting continued until 11 o'clock. Meetings will be held at various points in the district during the summer. Workers gather for conference and instruction every week at the home of the leader, Mrs. Swan.

RICHMOND.

The two weeks' campaign which closed May 30th added 1,615 enrollments to the First Assembly District of Richmond's organization. The campaign was conducted by use of an automobile as temporary headquarters and the enrollments were secured by four canvassers working about four hours a day under the direction of the district leader or Borough Chairman. The campaign closed on May 30th with a meeting of the Eighth Election District in the Willcox Gymnasium. The Borough Chairman, Mrs. Willcox, presided and told the story of the two weeks' campaign just closing. Then followed speeches by Mr. William G. Willcox, Mr. R. E. Paulin and the district leader, Mrs. Francis E. Brewer. At the close of the meeting many enrollments were secured and much enthusiasm was shown for "the cause."

QUEENS

GARDEN PARTY

Queens had a big day on June 13th when Mrs. Alfred J. Eno opened her spacious house and grounds for an outing for members of the Woman Suffrage Party and their friends. Special trolley cars, three in number, brought guests from New York by Queensboro Bridge, and autos and carriages conveyed Long Island suffragists and their friends to Mrs. Eno's home. The entertainment was varied and liberal, cards for the more sedate, dancing for the more youthful—everything under seventy-five—music and supper. And such a supper—everything dainty and good, made by suffragists who are home makers and home keepers, so generous in quantity that the women sighed from repletion.

A musical programme of songs by Mme. Dinad Diard, of the Metropolitan Opera, was a treat which preceded the other features. Then there were the beautiful grounds inviting to stroll or to enjoyment under the big trees. Supper was served on the grounds which later were illuminated with colored lanterns. Dancing took place in the long drawing room which occupies the whole length of the house, the polished floor and the inspiring music furnishing a compelling "invitation to the dance." It was in all a most enjoyable affair, and also one of profit to the Woman Suffrage Party under whose auspices it was given.

CLUB PLAYS CARDS.

The Bayside Suffrage Club held a most successful card party on Friday afternoon, June 5th, at the home of Mrs. Hugh McLellan, Douglaston. Bridge, euchre and five hundred were played and there was a prize wrapped in yellow paper and tied with "votes for women" ribbon for each table. Campaign banners and bunches of field daisies which combine suffrage colors were used in decoration of the drawing room. The players were ninety in number and the proceeds of the party will be used for propaganda work in Bayside next fall. On June 10th the club held its regular monthly meeting and adjourned until October 14th.

HELPING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

IF Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge desires to keep her anti-suffrage organization alive she must speedily change her tactics. Believing, as we do, that an extension of the suffrage without regard for the fitness of the new voters would work great public harm, we see danger in such an assault on woman suffragists as Mrs. Dodge has just published. It was not true of the women who led the suffrage movement in the last generation, and it is not true, to any appreciable extent, of the leaders of the present movement or the great body of their followers, that they are responsible for the vogue of indecency in dancing, literature, plays and dress. That women are really more responsible than men for the vogue of nasty plays and books we firmly believe, but they are not necessarily the earnest, demonstrative sisters who are clamoring for votes.—Editorial, *The New York Times.*

Remember Voter Week
Aug. 2d to Aug. 9th

Woman Suffrage Party

CALENDAR FOR JULY.

THE WOMAN VOTER goes to press on the 20th of each month, and the calendar is necessarily submitted some time ahead of the meetings. For this reason there may be unavoidable changes in the hour and locality of meetings noted. Unless otherwise specified, all meetings are free and the public is cordially invited.

July 1st.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 96th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. **Street meeting every evening during July.**

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Bronx, 35th Assembly District. Street meeting, Fordham Road and University Avenue. 8 P. M.

July 2nd.—Bronx, 32nd Assembly District, corner 143rd Street and Willis Avenue. 8 P. M. **Street meeting every Thursday evening.**

July 3rd.—Manhattan, 12th Assembly District. Street meeting at Avenue B and 10th Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Fifth Avenue and 111th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Bronx, 33rd Assembly District, corner 148th Street and Bergen Avenue. 8 P. M. **Street meeting every Friday evening.**

Bronx, 35th Assembly District. Street meeting. Washington Bridge, 181st Street and University Avenue.

July 4th.—Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Street meeting, 122nd Street and Claremont Avenue. 5 P. M.

Manhattan, 24th Assembly District, corner Lexington Avenue and 106th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting every Saturday evening.

July 6th.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, Frankfort Street. Noon. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 5 P. M. Captains' and workers' meeting every Monday afternoon.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Street meeting. 110th Street and Broadway. 8:15 P. M. Every Monday evening in July.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Greenwich School House No. 41. 8 P. M. **Meeting every Tuesday evening.**

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Fifth Avenue and 14th Street. 8:15 P. M. **Street meeting every Tuesday evening in July.**

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. Street meeting. 8:30 P. M.

July 7th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West and Barclay Streets. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Avenue C and Second Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District. Street meeting. Avenue B and 14th Street. 4 P. M.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, corner Broadway and 84th Street. 8 P. M. **Street meeting every Tuesday evening.**

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 27th Assembly District, corner Broadway and 45th Street. 8:30 P. M. **Street meeting every Tuesday evening in July.**

July 8th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Broadway and Park Place. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 10th Assembly District, Stanton and Chrystie Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 9th.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Street meeting. 28th E. D. 5 P. M. Place to be announced.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Meeting in store.

July 10th.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, St. Luke's Square. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, S. E. corner 21st Street and Second Avenue. Street meeting. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Street meeting. 7th Avenue, near 116th Street. 8:15 P. M.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Fifth Avenue and 111th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Meeting in store.

July 11th.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, Bowery and Brooklyn Bridge. Noon. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, Chrystie and Hester Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Mrytle and Waverly Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 12th.—Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Grand and Henry Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

July 13th.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, under Brooklyn Bridge. Noon. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 14th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West Street and Park Place. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Avenue C and 4th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District. Street meeting. Rutherford Place and 17th Street. 4 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Members' meeting.

July 15th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Broadway and Barclay Street. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 10th Assembly District, Stan-

Continued on Page 31

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CALENDAR FOR JULY

Continued from Page 29

ton and Forsythe Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Seventh and Flatbush Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 16th.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, 10th Street and Second Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Street meeting. 41st E. D. 5 P. M. Place to be announced.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Store and street meeting.

July 17th.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, Sheridan Square. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Fifth Avenue and 111th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, Irving Place and 14th Street. Street meeting. 8 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Store and street meeting.

July 18th.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, Bowery and Brooklyn Bridge. Noon. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, Mulberry and Broome Streets. 4 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, Chrystie and Broome Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Myrtle and Waverly Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 20th.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, Front Street and Peck Slip. Noon. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 21st.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West and Murray Streets. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Avenue C and Seventh Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, 24th Street, between First and Second Avenues. Street meeting. 4 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Members' and captains' meeting.

July 22nd.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Broadway and Fulton Street. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 10th Assembly District, Stanton and Norfolk Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Twelfth and Flatbush Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 23rd.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Street meeting. 5th E. D., 106th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Store and street meeting.

July 24th.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, Abingdon Square. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Fifth Avenue and 111th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District. Street meeting, corner Second Avenue and 14th Street. 8 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Store and street meeting, with music.

July 25th.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, Bowery and Brooklyn Bridge. Noon. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, Chrystie and Grand Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Myrtle and Waverly Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 26th.—Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Grand and Henry Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

July 27th.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, Water and Ferry Streets. Noon. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Hanson and Ashland Places. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 28th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, West and Warren Streets. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Avenue C and 8th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District. Street meeting at Livingston Place and 15th Street. 4:30 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Open air meeting. Minetta Lane, steps of Mission Church. 8 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Members' and captains' meeting.

July 29th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Broadway and Dey Street. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 10th Assembly District, Stanton and Norfolk Streets. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting. Music.

July 30th.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, 10th Street and Second Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District. Street meeting. 31st E. D., 122nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue. 5 P. M.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

July 31st.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, Jackson Square. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, Fifth Avenue and 111th Street. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, Fulton and Cumberland Streets. 8:30 P. M. Meeting in store and on street.

THE JUNIORS ORGANIZE.

ANOTHER great historical movement is to have its children's crusade. This crusade has taken the form of The Woman Suffrage Party Junior, which was organized by high school girls of the Washington Irving High School of New York City at the headquarters of The Woman Suffrage Party, Wednesday, June 17.

Officers were elected in the 6th, 8th and 27th Assembly Districts, and temporary leaders appointed in the 9th, 10th and 34th Districts. The young girls, who average in age from 14 to 20, wish to take part in the movement for equal suffrage because they feel that if they wait until they are women, suffrage will have been attained. They wish to organize along the same plans as the senior party with the understanding that their organization is to be an auxiliary to the parent body. They expect to have a complete organization in all of the boroughs in New York City, with officers in every district by fall. There are now 116 enrolled members.

Their duties will be to sell and secure subscribers for THE WOMAN VOTER, distribute literature, secure enrollment and pledges of voters, sell pencils, suffrage regalia, etc.

The following officers are now in active work: 6th A. D., Leader, Jeanette H. Lerner; Vice-Leader, Leah Harrison; Secretary, Amelia Wallenstein; Treasurer, Florence Goff. 8th A. D., Leader, Rebecca Wadofsky; Secretary, Rebecca Roseman; Treasurer, Augusta Wadofsky. 9th A. D., Leader, Henrietta Snitow. 10th A. D., Leader, Fannie Sklover. 27th A. D., Leader, Helen Bleich; Vice-Leader, Anna Lewis; Secretary, Betty Goldenberg; Treasurer, Mae Brady. 28th A. D., Leader, Bessie Richmond. 34th A. D., Leader, Anna Nathanson; Treasurer, Jennie Auerbach. 35th A. D., Leader, Tessie Kraus; Treasurer, Anna Schwedel.

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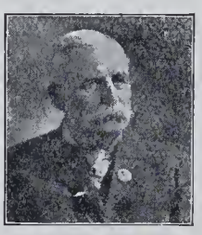
TAKIN' NOTES.

PUBLICISTS have often bemoaned the fact that our abler citizens were too busy in their own affairs to give time to the State. With the advent of the woman voter comes a class of citizens who have both the leisure to inform themselves and the willingness to act upon their information. It means a better day. Carlyle's warning is outtimed. There is now a woman among us "takin' notes," and there are not wanting signs that she will greatly better some of her instructions.—*Peter Clark Macfarlane, in Collier's Weekly.*



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